



BY DESIRE OF HER GRACE
THE DUCHESS OF GORDON,
THEATRE ROYAL, on WEDNESDAY next, 14th April current,
For the Benefit of Miss CLELAND,
Will be presented (not acted this Season) The Comic Opera of the
D U E N N A.

Written by RICHARD BRINDLEY SHERIDAN, Esq;
Don Jerome, Mr JOHNSON.
Ferdinand, Mr STANTON.
Isaac, (the Jew) Mr KELLY.
And Don Carlos (for the Night only) Miss CLELAND.
Louisa, Miss HURST; Clara, Mrs HENDERSON;
Duenna, Mrs CHARTERIS.

To which (by desire) will be added,
FLORIZEL AND PERDITA.
Florizel, Mr WOODS.
Autolycus, the Pedlar, Mr JOHNSON.
And Perdita, (with a Sheep-shearing Song) Miss CLELAND.
The Farce of *High Life Below Stairs* is, by PARTICULAR De-
sire, changed to the above.

Tickets and Places to be had of Mr GR, Theatre; Mrs FINCH, end
of the Bridge; Mr OATES, Bridge Street; and of Miss CLELAND, No.
2, Shakespeare Square, New Town.

FENCING.

MR SERAUTE takes this method of informing the Ladies and
Gentlemen, that on Saturday the 21st April, at a large room
in James's Court, will be fenced for by his Scholars, A SILVER
SWORD, to be given to him who is approved of by the spectators to
be the best fencer.—The like never exhibited in this city before. To
begin at twelve o'clock noon, and continue till three o'clock afternoon.
Tickets to be had at the Royal Arch Lodge, Craig's Close, and at the
door of the room, James's Court, from eleven to three o'clock, Price
One Shilling.

Boarding and Day-School at Kirkcaldy, FOR YOUNG LADIES.

WITH the Approbation of the Magistrates of Kirkcaldy, J. and M.
ELLIOTS are to open a BOARDING and SEWING SCHOOL
at Whitunday first, FOR YOUNG LADIES, in the house possessed by the
late Mrs Coupar, opposite the King's Wynd.—Boarding at 13 l. a-year,
and 3 l. 10 s. per quarter, in which is included teaching white seam,
samplar, and boubt-cloth.—In their day-school the following articles
are taught, viz. White seam, samplar, and boubt-cloth, at 2 s. 6 d. per
quarter; coloured work, 3 s. 6 d.; Drieden, 5 s.; Lace-working, 5 s.
Net-working, 3 s. 6 d. Fringe-working, 3 s. 6 d.; Tambour, 6 s.; Em-
broidering with gold and silver, 6 s.; Millinery and Wadding and Dref-
sing, 10 s. 6 d.; wadding and cramping Ladies Buffons.

All the work, either in the school or millinery way, will be perform-
ed in the neatest and most expeditious manner, at the most reasonable
rates, and particular attention paid to the fashions.

Every kind of white seam taken in, and done at a low rate. Black
cloaks and caps readymade, or on very short notice.

The situation of Kirkcaldy is pleasant, healthy, and well-situated, very
convenient for sea-bathing: And boarders will have the advantage of
a good public or private school in the place, for learning French, Eng-
lish, Writing, Arithmetic, &c.

LYON OFFICE, 7th April 1781.

UPON the application of JOSEPH FORREST Messenger in Dun-
bar, who was formerly advertised as suspended, he was reposed to
his office of Messenger at Arms, and authorized to execute the same as
formerly.—By order of Court,

(Signed) ROBERT RANKEN, Lyon Clk. Dep

Mr FORREST also practices as a Notary-public, Writer, and Procura-
tor.

One George Peat is inserted in the Almanack as a Messenger adin-
in Dunbar; but there is none at present in that place except the said
JOSEPH FORREST.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of FREDRICK DEDRICKSON.

THE Trustees for the Creditors of FREDRICK DEDRICKSON,
late merchant in Dundee, are to divide the funds in their hands
at the term of Whitunday next: They therefore request the creditors
will, within the space of 30 days, lodge exact notes of their debts,
and affidavits on the verity thereof, with Thomas Lawrie writer in Dundee,
so as they may be ranked upon said funds. With certification, that such
a failure to comply, will be cut out of any share of the fund of division.
11th April 1781.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

AT a Meeting of the Creditors of the deceased Mr JAMES
SMALL, factor on the estate of Perth, held in Edinburgh, on
the 1st August 1780, in consequence of circular letters from their com-
mon agent, to publish advertisements in the Edinburgh newspapers, re-
questing the creditors to sign the deed of accession to the trust-right and
submission to Mr Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, the
Trustee and Arbitrator, and to give in notes of their several debts; as al-
so, to attend to any judicial proceedings that might be carried on against
Mr Small's representatives, and to take the necessary steps to prevent
the non-accepting creditors from obtaining any preference.

In compliance with this recommendation, the agent published adver-
tisements in the newspapers; but few of the creditors have hitherto
subscribed the deed of accession, or lodged notes of the debts due to
them. In the mean time, some of the non-accepting creditors have taken
decreets of constitution against Mr Small's heirs, and thereupon
adjudications against his real estate. These proceedings render it ne-
cessary that the other creditors who are disposed to take joint measures
for recovering the debts due to them, should likewise, without delay,
adjudge Mr Small's real estate, so as they may have an equal right in
it, along with the non-accepting creditors who have had recourse to these
measures.

To avoid the expence of leading separate adjudications, the agent
begs leave to suggest, that it would be proper the whole creditors should
convey their debts to a trustee, in whose name a decret of constitution
should be obtained, and afterwards an adjudication led thereon.

It is therefore requested, that such of the creditors as chuse to accede
to the joint measures which have been agreed on by a very considerable
number of them at the meetings held in Edinburgh, and who have not
yet subscribed the deed of accession to the trust and submission to Mr
Farquharson, will, as soon as they conveniently can, do so, or transmit
powers to their agents to sign for them; as also, that they will lodge
with Mr Farquharson, or George Andrew writer in Edinburgh, their
grounds of debt, in order that if the measure suggested is thought eli-
gible, conveyances thereof may be made out and executed in favour of a
trustee, a decret of constitution obtained, and an adjudication led
thereon, so as to obtain an equal preference along with the non-accept-
ing creditors upon Mr Small's real estate.

To be SOLD by public roup, within Lawton's
Coffeehouse in Leith, on Friday the 20th
current, betwixt the hours of four and five
afternoon,

THE good SLOOP the JANET and JEAN,
now lying in Leith harbour, two years old, a-
bout 90 tons burden, is well found, shifts light,
and is a prime sailer.

The inventory and conditions of sale to be
seen in the hands of Duncan Robertson merchant in Leith.

Authentic Copies of the LETTERS referred to, and proved by
Sir WILLIAM WHEELER, on the Trial of Captain DONEL-
LAN.

No. I.

"Dear Sir,
"I AM very sorry to be the Communicator of Sir Theodosius's death
to you, which happened this morning; he has been for some
time past under the care of Mr Powell, of Rugby, for a similar com-
plaint to that which he had at Eaton. Lady Boughton and my wife
are inconsolable; they join me in best respects to Lady Wheeler, your-
self, and Mr and Mrs Sitwell. We are much concerned to hear of
their loss.

I am, dear Sir, with the greatest esteem,
Your most obedient servant,
Lawford-Hall, Aug. 30. 1780. JOHN DONELLAN."

No. II.

"Dear Sir,
"I RECEIVED the favour of your letter the day after my return
from Mr Sitwell's. The sudden and very untimely death of my poor
unfortunate ward gives me great concern; and we are much con-
cerned to hear of their loss. I find a servant
with this, to know how Lady Boughton and Mrs Donnellan do, after
so sudden and great a shock. Please to make our respects to them;
at a proper time, I shall make my respects to them and you in person.
I am, dear Sir, your obedient humble servant,
WM. WHEELER."

To John Donnellan, Esq; Lawford-Hall.

No. III.

"Dear Sir,
"SINCE I wrote to you last, I have been applied to as the guar-
dian of the late Sir Theodosius Boughton, to enquire into the cause
of his sudden death; and report says that he was better the morning
of his death, and before he took the physic, than he had been for ma-
ny weeks, and that he was taken ill in less than half an hour, and died
in two hours after he had swallowed the physic. Supposing this to be
true, there is great reason to believe that the physic was improper,
and that it might be the cause of his death: As it makes a great noise
in the country, and as I find that I am very much blamed for not ma-
king some enquiry into the affair, I thought it necessary to call upon
Mr Powell to give an account in what state of health he found Sir
Theodosius Boughton when he first attended him; what medicines he
gave him, and particularly the dose of physic he took the morning
of his death, and what state he was in at the time of his death. I expect
Mr Powell here every moment; his character is at stake; and I dare
say it will be a great satisfaction to him to have the body opened; and
though it is very late to do it now, yet it will appear from the sto-
mach, whether there is any thing corrosive in it. A friend to you,
I must say, that it will be a great satisfaction to me, and I am sure it
must be so to you, Lady Boughton, and Mrs Donnellan, when I assure
you that it is repeated all over the country, that he was killed either
by medicine or by poison. The country will never be convinced of
the contrary unless the body is opened, and we shall be all very much
blamed: Therefore I must request it of you and the family that the
body may be immediately opened by Mr Wilmer, of Coventry, or Mr
Snow, of Southam, in the presence of Dr Rattray, or any other phy-
sician that you and the family think proper. Mr Powell is now with
me, and from his account it does not appear that he administered
any thing but the usual dose of physic, which was composed of
rhubarb and jalap, two very innocent drugs.—Mr Powell
says it will be a great satisfaction to him to have the body opened; and
for the above reasons I sincerely wish it, as no reflection can be call-
ed upon me, Lady Boughton, or you, if it is done; and if it is not, we
shall be much blamed. I will only add, that this affair makes me very
unhappy, as it must do you, Lady Boughton, and Mrs Donnellan.
I beg of you to lay this affair before Lady Boughton, in as tender a
manner as you can, and to point out to her the real necessity of com-
plying with my request, and to say that it is expected by the country.
"I am, with respect to Lady Boughton, yourself, and Mrs Donel-
lan, your sincere friend, and obliged humble servant,
WM. WHEELER."

No. IV.

"Dear Sir,
"GIVE me leave to express the heart-felt satisfaction I enjoyed in
the receipt of your letter, as it gave Lady Boughton, my wife, and
self, an opportunity of instantly observing your advice in all respects.
I sent for Dr Rattray, and Dr Wilmer; they brought another gen-
tleman with them. Mr Powell gave them the morning, and upon re-
ceipt of your last letter, I gave it to them to peruse, and act as it di-
rected. The four gentlemen proceeded accordingly, and I am happy
to inform you that they fully satisfied us, and I wish you would hear
from them the state they found the body in, as it will be an addition-
al satisfaction to me that you should hear the account from themselves.
Sir Theodosius made a very free use of ointments, and other things,
to repel a large b— which he had in his groin. So he used to do at
Eaton, and Mr Jones's, he told me often. I repeatedly advised him
to consult Dr Rattray, or Mr Carr; but as you knew Sir Theodosius,
you will not wonder at his going his own way, which he would not be
put out of. I cannot help thinking but that Mr Powell acted to the
best of his judgment for Sir Theodosius in this and the last case, which
was but a short time finished before the latter appeared. Lady Boughton
expressed her wishes to Sir Theodosius that he would take proper
advice for his complaints, but he treated her's as he did mine. She
and my wife join in best,
5th Sept. 1780.

No. V.

"Dear Sir,
"IN answer to your's, which I this moment received, I now, as I
did yesterday in my letter, refer you and any one that pleases, for the
particulars respecting the state Messrs Rattray, Wilmer, Powell, and
another gentleman, found Sir Theodosius's body in; they, agreeable
to your directions, were by themselves upon that business, and I was in
hopes you had seen them since I wrote to you yesterday morning. Mr
Bucknill, of Rugby, called here afterwards, and said that he heard
that we wanted to have the body opened. I told him we did, and
that I wrote to the above gentlemen for that purpose, and that you
had named them to us; and if you had named him (Bucknill) we
would have sent him as we did to the other gentlemen. We fixed
this day for the corpse to be buried, as being the eighth day since Sir
Theodosius died; and if the coffin had not been soldered by the plum-
ber, Crooke, from Rugby, Mr Bucknill should be welcome to inspect
the body. The time fixed for the burial is three o'clock to-day; and
if you please to order it to be postponed until the state of the body is
made known to you by the people you ordered to come here, please to
let me know it before. If we do not hear from you, we conclude you
have seen some of them; and lest you should not, I will send to Mr
Rattray to call upon you directly, and bring with him my note to him
to come here with Wilmer to open Sir Theodosius.

We are, dear Sir, your most humble
servants, and in particular
JOHN DONELLAN."

Quarter before One o'Clock, Wednesday.

No. VI.

"Dear Sir,
"FROM the letter that I received from you yesterday morning, I
concluded that the body of the late Sir Theodosius Boughton had been
opened, and that I should receive an account from the Faculty of the
state that they found it in. I have not yet heard from them, but
find that they found the body in a putrid state, that they thought
it not safe to open it. I likewise find, that a young man of Rugby

(Mr Bucknill) did attend, and offer to open the body, but it was not
done. If Bucknill and Snow will do it, I by all means recommend it
to you to let it be done, as it must be a satisfaction to you, as well as
myself, to have the cause of his sudden death cleared up to the world.
If there is any danger in opening the body, it is to themselves, and
not to the family, as the body may be taken into the open air. If I
am not misinformed, Mr Bucknill is or was very desirous of opening
the body.

"I am, with respects to Lady Boughton, Mrs Donnellan, and your-
self, your sincere and obliged humble servant,
WM. WHEELER."

Leamington, Sept. 6. 1780.

"If Snow is from home, I do not see any impropriety in Bucknill's
doing it, if he is willing. I will send Snow to Bucknill, that if Buck-
nill should be gone to Lawford, he may follow him.

To John Donnellan, Esq; Lawford-Hall.

No. VII.

"Sir,
"AS soon as I am discharged from a midwifery case, which I am
now attending, I will go to Mr William Wheeler. Dr Rattray is out
of town, but if he returns before I can leave Coventry, I will com-
municate your wishes to him. I am, with compliments to Lady Boughton
and Mrs Donnellan,
Your most humble servant,
B. WILMER."

No. VIII.

"Dear Sir,
"I EXPECT many gentlemen at my house this day, and I will
communicate your wishes to Earl Denbigh, &c. I should be happy to
have it in my power to be of any service in this or any other affair to
you, or any part of the family, and heartily with this melancholy af-
fair may terminate to the satisfaction of every one. I am, with best
respects to Lady Boughton and Mrs Donnellan, in which my wife joins,
Your obliged humble servant,
PEERS NEWSAM."

The following is a copy of the letter Sir William Wheeler sent to Mr
Donnellan, in answer to the letter Mr Donnellan sent to him, ac-
quainting him of his having sent for Dr Rattray and Mr Wilmer to
open Sir Theodosius, and of the ready acquiescence of the family to
the same.

No. IX.

"Dear Sir,
"I HAVE this moment received the favour of your letter, and I
am very happy to find that Lady Boughton, Mrs Donnellan, and your-
self, approve of having the body opened. I should wish to show Lady
Boughton, and every part of her family, every respect that is in my
power; but it would be very improper for me, or indeed any other
person, except the Faculty, to attend upon this occasion. One fur-
geon, a physician, and Mr Powell, should attend as soon as possible.
I hope that you understand that it is not to satisfy my curiosity, but
the Public, that I wished to have this done, and to prevent the world
from blaming any of us that had anything to do with poor Sir Theo-
dosius. I am, with great sincerity,
Your faithful humble servant,
WM. WHEELER."

To John Donnellan, Esq; Lawford-Hall.

From the London Papers, April 9.

Madrid, March 17. We have just learned that our fleet
is in excellent condition, and has received orders from his
Majesty to give battle to the English.

Paris, March 29. The departure of M. de Grasse seems
to have revived M. de la Motte Picquet. He was ill at Lam-
bades of the gout and scurvy, and now he is at Brest, expec-
ting the Squadron which he is to command. This fleet con-
sists of the six following ships, L'Invincible, of 110 guns;
L'Actif, 74; le Bien Aimé, 74; le Pendant, 74; le Tri-
umphant, 80; and L'Alexander, 64. Some people will have it
that it is going to make a glorious conquest of Canada. O-
thers think it is not intended for so distant an expedition, but
that it is to act in the Channel, and in short to reduce the isles
of Jersey and Guernsey.

They found their conjectures on the circumstance of a body
of 12,000 men being assembled at Cheshburgh. It is supposed
that the English have apprehensions of a descent, as they have
lately sent reinforcements to these islands.

Paris, March 30. They write from Brittany, that in the
night of the 15th of this month, a fire broke out in the city of
Dinan, between twelve and one o'clock. The fire having
communicated immediately to some combustibles locked up in
the warehouses, the flames reached to the neighbouring houses,
of which forty-eight were entirely consumed, and many more
damaged. An hundred and twenty families are driven out,
without any subsistence but what they can collect from the cha-
rity of the public.

Hague, April 3. The States of Holland and West-Frie-
land have adjourned to Thursday the 12th inst.

We are assured that the news from St. Petersburg is very
flattering to the republic, and that the presents from their High
Mightinesses, to be distributed to the Plenipotentiaries who
have laboured in the treaty of the Armed Neutrality, and to
the three Secretaries, have been much admired. These pre-
sents, besides the ready money, are valued at 60,000 florins.

We learn, that last Saturday a great quantity of effects, be-
longing to the General Barker, was taken out of her, infor-
mation that they will be able to clear her entirely, though at
present every thing taken out is wet.

We learn, that the directors of the fisheries established in
the towns and villages on the coasts of this republic, have pre-
sented a request to the States-General, in which they entreat
their High Mightinesses to conclude a convention with Great
Britain, by which the fisheries of the two nations shall be free
under the usual restrictions on the like occasions.

Utrecht, April 4. We are informed that the States of
Groningen, after the example of Friesland, have refused to
consent to the diminution of the duty imposed upon the beasts
which shall pass into those provinces during April, May, and
June, as there is great plenty of cattle in the republic.

The States-General have just given a fresh proof of their at-
tention to the commerce of their subjects, as much as circum-
stances will admit; as their High Mightinesses have, agreeably
to the request of divers individuals, given permission to export
divers naval stores, such as iron, nails, anchors, (under half a
ton) hemp, wheat, oats, to all places not under the dominion
of Great Britain.

The Prince Bishop of Liege has given leave to raise men in
his dominions, for the marine of the republic, and has just con-
cluded a convention for that purpose.



HOUSE OF PEERS.

Wednesday, April 11.

This day the royal assent was given, by commission, to three public, and four private bills.

The Commissioners were, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Dartmouth.

Several private bills were then read, and committed till after the recess.

Lord Galloway moved, to adjourn till Tuesday the 1st of May, and the House adjourned accordingly.

Only four Temporal, and the same number of Spiritual Lords were present.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday, April 11.

Read a second time, and committed for the 25th, the bill for vesting in Greenwich Hospital unclaimed shares of prizes.

Passed the Halifax small debts bill.

Mr. Mifflin, from the Customs in Scotland, presented two accounts of the tonnage of shipping, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Ordered the Gloucester paving bill to be engrossed.

Mr. Elwes presented minutes of the Pictou Select Committee, which were ordered to be printed.

Came on to several resolutions on Ways and Means and Supply, to be reported to-morrow. The Committee to sit again the 25th inst.

Mr. Burke moved, that several papers, printed by authority of the Directors of the East-India Company, be laid before the House.

Mr. Dempster moved, that on the 26th day of May, the House should resolve itself into a Committee, to take into consideration the linen trade of Great Britain. He observed, that it would be very proper to put the linen trade of this country and of Ireland upon an equal footing in point of bounty. The Irish linen manufacture was encouraged by considerable bounties, while that of Scotland was neglected. The House would have time to think upon the subject, and to form an opinion of the propriety of encouraging the manufacture of this country by bounty.

Mr. Fox brought up a report from the Committee relative to coal meters.

In a Committee of Supply, agreed to a resolution, on the motion of Sir Grey Cooper, that certain commodities from the Levant be imported in British or foreign bottoms.

The House being then summoned by Sir Francis Molyneux, Ulster of the Black Rod, to attend his Majesty's Commissioners in the House of Peers, they obeyed the summons; and, after being present while the royal assent was given to such bills as were ready, returned; and soon after adjourned.

From the London Papers, April 12.

L O N D O N.

Sir Chaloner Ogle is arrived from the West-Indies in his Majesty's ship Greyhound, and brings nothing new. He left Admiral Hood cruising off Martinique the 7th of March, with 14 sail of the line.

Yesterday afternoon advices were received from Sir George Rodney, brought home by Sir Chal. Ogle, dated at St. Eustatia, March 1. By these dispatches we learn, that Sir Samuel Hood was then cruising with fifteen sail of the line, in hopes of meeting the French fleet, which Sir George had been taught to expect from Brest; but that nothing material had occurred in the western world since the reduction of St. Eustatia.

It is said Sir George's dispatches contain an inventory of all the public and private property captured on the reduction of that island, and that the amount is considerably above what he at first imagined.

Admiral Darby was off the rock of Lisbon the 4th inst.

It is said, that the last dispatches to the Lords of the Admiralty from Darby give room to suppose that he could not get to Gibraltar before the 11th; but this is a conjecture only on a level with the preceding.

A Portuguese vessel which sailed from Cadiz, the 2nd of March, fell in with Commodore Jobalton, and two days after with the Spanish fleet.

Letters are arrived from Commodore Johnstone, brought by the Lisbon mail.

The packet which brought the mail from Lisbon on the 4th of the present month, fell in with the grand fleet off the Bur-lings, a frigate belonging to which spoke with the captain of the packet, and told him they were all well. The Bur-lings are five or six leagues off the rock of Lisbon, and within sight of the latter. As the wind was, when the captain of the packet spoke with the frigate, Admiral Darby's fleet might arrive at Gibraltar in about seven or eight days after.

A gentleman who came passenger in a Danish ship, which is arrived off Dover, gives us the following account, viz. that he left St. Lucar the 16th of February; on the 18th ditto, spoke with a Spanish fleet, about six or seven leagues distance off Cape St. Vincent's, which fleet consisted of 31 sail of the line, five frigates, and two cutters; and on the 19th or 20th of March, spoke with a King's frigate, which told him she was part of the convoy to the East India Company's vessels, consisting of nine sail. The whole number of the fleet formed 36 or 37 ships.

We have reason to expect intelligence of the greatest consequence as soon as the wind will permit, for there can be no doubt that Admiral Darby's fleet might have reached Cape St. Vincent's by the 6th, if his instructions, or information obtained by his cruisers, have not made him alter his course. It may be presumed that neither the Brest nor Cadiz fleet, separately, could prevent him from relieving Gibraltar; but surely (says our correspondent) he will not be so rash as to hazard an engagement with them if they are joined. Something decisive must have happened before now, and we naturally look for his first dispatches with anxious expectation.

A letter from Amsterdam, dated the 30th ult. says, "The houses of De B— and H— are so great sufferers by the loss of St. Eustatia, that it is generally imagined they will become bankrupts, which will involve many inferior tradesmen in inevitable ruin."

A letter of the same date, received by a merchant in the city, says, "I read in the London papers several paragraphs which asserted, with great confidence, that the American loan was fully complete, &c. Let me assure you, that the subscription was stopped before one-eighth part of the sum required was subscribed for, and in that situation it now rests, and is likely never to be revived."

A letter from a gentleman at the Hague has this remarkable passage: "The sudden stop put to the subscription opened for a loan to America upon Congressional security, was most certainly by the special, though private, mandate of the P— of O—."

It is confidently reported, that a proposition has been made from Spain, for an accommodation, attended with an offer of Porto-Rico, for Gibraltar. If the fact is so, it is hoped it will be brought to bear, and that peace at least with one powerful enemy may be accomplished.

It is confidently asserted, that a Memorial, couched in the strongest terms, is received from a powerful Potentate on the Continent, demanding an immediate release of a number of ships seized at St. Eustatia, laden with the property of his subjects.

If it should turn out, that, by our late successes in the West Indies we have offended our Mediator for the restoration of peace, that long-wished-for event may be at a greater distance than ever.

The merchants of France have been very unfortunate in losing several of their finest privateers, from 44 to 28 guns, on the home station. The lifts of St. Maloes give the loss of one of 44, two of 36, and four of 30 guns. Havre-de-Grace, four of 36, three of 32, and three of 28 guns. Brest, two of 36 guns. Bayonne, one of 32, and two of 28. Dunkirk, one of 30, and one of 28 guns. Total, 24.

The new ship Les Majestueux, a first rate, of 112 guns, lately come round to Brest from Toulon, is, upon inspection, found to be in so bad a condition, by her running on shore, losing her false keel, lower masts, &c. and other defects, that she must undergo a very long repair before she will be fit to join the fleet. She will be of no service to the navy this year.

The General Conway privateer, belonging to the Island of Jersey, has taken and carried into St. Mary's, in the Island of Scilly, the Vander Blanc, from Curacao to Rotterdam, reported worth 14,000 l. She has been near ten weeks upon her passage.

The Africa, a fine new ship of 64 guns, was launched yesterday from Mr. Barnard's dock at Rotherhithe for his Majesty's service. There was a great concourse of people present, but the afternoon proving wet, several persons of the first distinction who were expected to be there, did not come: The Duke of Cumberland appeared in the gallery.

Two men of war, one of 64, the other of 50 guns, are now building at Gravesend, the former of which is in great forwardness. The Zebra, which has lately been very successful in her different cruises, and was one of the squadron which conveyed the Bishop of Osnaburg to Ostend, is the only ship ever launched from this yard.

Yesterday there was a numerous levee at St. James's, at which the Dukes of Montague and Gordon, Lord Chancellor, Marquis of Lothian, Secretary at war, and several of the Ministers of State, were present. After the levee there was a Council, which was over about three o'clock.

Yesterday Lord Stormont was at the levee at St. James's, perfectly recovered from his late illness.

Yesterday his Majesty, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Hamilton and Queenberry, and several more nobility, took the diversion of tag-hunting. The stag was turned out about ten o'clock, at Billingbear, in Berkshire, the seat of the Honourable Mr. Neville, which, after a pleasant chase of above three hours, took refuge in a fen near Oaking-ham.

An apparent disgust at present prevails between some Noble Lords high in office; one, in particular, thinks himself slighted by his coadjutors, which his great spirit, and the high opinion he entertains of his own abilities, cannot brook; he is therefore justly thought to stand on slippery ground, more especially as he effects to stand alone.

The Cabinet discussions, so far from being abated by the interposition of higher powers, have arrived to such a pitch, that nothing but the resignation of one or more of the parties can possibly restore peace and harmony to his Majesty's Councils. — *Morn. Herald.*

It is said the Lord Chancellor should resign. He will enjoy a pension of 5000 l. a year for life, as the express condition on which his Lordship took possession of the seals.

Should the Chancellor's resignation take place, it is probable Lord Loughborough will succeed to the Seals.

Should any change take place in a certain very high department, it must be very detrimental to many persons, as there are causes which have been heard, to the number of 20, in which no judgment has been given; the consequence is, they must all be re-heard, at a very great expence.

On Saturday some dispatches were brought to the Queen's Palace from Hanover, which mention that his Royal Highness Prince Frederick, Bishop of Osnaburg, was in perfect health, and frequently took the diversion of hunting.

The advices received from the Bishop of Osnaburg, at Herenhausen Palace, mention, that his Royal Highness purposed to leave Hanover the 6th of May—that the Prince of Mecklenburgh, his Royal uncle, is to accompany him in his tour to Vienna, and from thence to Berlin.

A correspondent assures us, that Sir Joseph Yorke will set off in a few days for Vienna.

General Paoli, the Corsican Chief, on Sunday and Monday last, had an audience of his Majesty and his ministers at the Queen's Palace. It is said that Government are going to invest him with a special commission, in order to rescue his countrymen from their present situation; and that preparations are making for his going there. — *Pub. Ad.*

Yesterday, came on the election of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and twenty-four Directors of the Bank of England, for the year ensuing, when the following gentlemen were chosen:

WILLIAM EWER, Esq; Governor.	
RICHARD NEAVE, Esq; Deputy Governor.	
Sam. Beacheroff,	Wm. Halhed,
* Dan. Booth,	Tho. Scot Jackson,
* Lyde Browne,	* Job. Matthew,
Rich. Clay,	Benj. Mee,
Wm. Cooke,	* Jos. Nutt,
Edw. Darrel,	Edw. Payne,
Geo. Drake,	* Geo. Peters,
* Peter Du Cane	* Henry Plant,
Martyn Fonnereau,	Christ. Puller,
P. Gauslin,	Wm. Snell,
* Dan. Giles,	Sam. Thornton, and
Christ. Hake,	Mark Weyland, Esqrs.

Those marked with * are new Directors.

Yesterday, was held a General Court of the India Company, at their house in Leadenhall Street, for the election of six Directors, in the room of the like number who annually go out. The ballot began at nine o'clock in the morning, and should have closed at six, but, being the Passover of the Jews, was kept open till eight, when, upon examining the lists, the following gentlemen appeared to have the majority, viz.

Jos. Sparkes,	George Tatem,
Richard Hall,	John Hunter,
John Smith,	Samuel Peach,

The private mail bag, in which were the Government dispatches for the commander of his Majesty's sea and land forces, did not fall into the hands of the enemy when the packet-boat for New York was taken, as the surgeon flung them out of the cabin window, and saw them sink beyond a possibility of ever being recovered.

The advices from Paris mention, that although it has been reported in most of the European prints, that the American Plenipotentiary Dr. Franklin was about to leave France, and take his passage to Boston, with the Squadron under M. Le Grasse, the public may be assured that the Doctor has not the least thoughts of quitting France; as a proof thereof, he bought an estate the beginning of March, worth 350 l. sterling per annum.

There is a sort of compact between the Empress of Russia and her five most confidential Ministers,—that her will shall not be absolute in affairs of great importance, but be subject to their advice. At the same time, that she shall be perfectly uncon-trolled in every thing that concerns her personal magnificence and pleasures. The critical situation she is in, respecting the Grand Duke, fixes her on this balance. She supports it with great temper and art, and sometimes plays off these great counsellors against each other. The prevalence of the French faction in her Court, was a business in which she was personally concerned; the Ministers were jockeyed out of their predilection for England.

Advices from Nantz mention, with some degree of confidence, that three English privateers had taken a rich Dutch East-Indiaman, homeward-bound, from Batavia and Bengal, and had carried her into Madeira, where they left her under charge of one of them, and the others proceeded in search of the rest of the fleet; four in number, richly laden.

Notwithstanding the various accounts circulated of the action between Col. Baillie and Hyder Ally, and of the successful incursions of the latter, we have it from undoubted authority, that no information respecting this affair had been received at the India House so lately as Tuesday night.

The grand camp intended at Chatham will be formed early in May. Several regiments have already received their routs for the above place. It will consist of upwards of ten thousand men, with a large body of artillery. The ground is already marked out, and will take a circumference of near three miles; beginning at the top of the new road at Rochester, and ending on the lines at the back of Brompton. The ordnance brick-layers have begun the fort intended to be built for Louch's field, and a chain of fortifications are to be thrown up round the camp.

Last Sunday evening a quarrel arising between three Spanish and two Dutch prisoners of war at Winchester, they drew their knives, with an intent to attack one another; which being perceived by the sentinel on duty nearest them, he stepped up to endeavour to put an end to their difference; but the Spaniards, forgetting the first cause of their animosity, fiercely attacked the sentinel with their long knives, which he parried as long as he could; but finding himself closely pressed, he had no other alternative but firing his piece, which he did, and killed one of them on the spot. Two of the adjacent sentinels, seeing the danger of their comrade, fired at the other two Spaniards, who were by this time running off, but without effect: The delinquents were, however, afterwards seized, their knives taken from them, and themselves more closely confined.

The Coroner's Inquest sat on the body of the deceased Spaniard, and brought in their verdict, "Justifiable homicide."

Last Saturday notice was stuck up at the General Post-Office, that on Saturday next a mail will be made up and dispatched from that office, to be forwarded by a packet directed from Falmouth for Jamaica.

Orders are given that no passengers shall in future go in the packet-boats which carry the Dutch mails.

This being Maunday Thursday, his Majesty's alms were distributed in Whitehall chapel to 42 poor men and women, as follows, viz. to each three ells of holland, a piece of woollen cloth, a pair of shoes and stockings, 2 s. in a purse, 4 s. silver pence, a loaf of bread, and a platter of fish.

On Tuesday died at Chatham, Mary Webb, a poor woman, at the very advanced age of 110 years, who had for many years subsisted on charity.

On Friday, between two and three in the afternoon, William Meyer, Esq; was taken from the goal of York, and executed about half past four, pursuant to his sentence, for the murder of Joseph Spink, by shooting him with a pistol. He was conveyed to Tyburn in a mourning coach, attended by a clergyman and the goaler. After he had finished his prayers with the clergyman, he discoursed very much with the Under-Sheriff, declaring he had no intention of shooting the person for whom his life was then demanded, but that the pistol went off in a manner he could not possibly describe. He likewise conversed about his estates and family, particularly mentioning in what manner he should wish to have his son educated, and recommending certain person as trustees for his offspring. He then prayed by himself, and harangued the spectators for a considerable time. This done, the awful sentence was executed upon this unfortunate gentleman, who was only 33 years of age, in the sight of a numerous concourse of people. After hanging the usual time his body was put into a hearse, and conveyed to the hospital for dissection.

On Tuesday, at a Court of Admiralty in Doctors-Commons, many Dutch ships were condemned as unclaimed, reserving the cargoes of some, and part of others, to the adjudication of a future day. The cargoes of ships formerly condemned, some in part, and some in whole, were at the same time condemned, reserving also the remainder of them to the judgment of the court at a future opportunity.

One ship, and a valuable cargo, consisting of a large quantity of Spanish wool, indigo, saffron, &c. were both condemned, as being Dutch property, from Cadiz to Rotterdam, taken by the Dolphin, Captain Ford, and another ship of war.

Several French ships taken off Pondichery in the East-Indies, in 1778, by the Rippon and Seahorse men of war, part of the Squadron commanded by Sir Edward Vernon, were also condemned with their cargoes; particularly one ship of 800 tons burthen, with 26 guns and 160 men, belonging to the French King, captured before they knew any thing of hostilities being commenced between Great-Britain and France; the rest were small vessels called country ships, trading between the Mauritius and other French settlements in India.

A Prussian ship belonging to Embden, called the Aurora, was ordered to be restored with freight, &c. to be charged on the cargo, part of which was condemned as enemy's property, and part reserved for future adjudication.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated April 1.

It is positively said that M. Van de Petre, Director of the East-India company, and M. Boers, Advocate of the said company, are returned from Paris; that the first with the approbation of their High Mightinesses, had signed there a treaty offensive and defensive for the Dutch East-India company, of which one of the conditions is, "That six French men of war,

failed for the Cape, jointly with the said French, and that the said French, had put him to death."

Letter from Gen. Hope, Jan. 2.

troops for the said French, I am much obliged to you for the said French, they attempt to kill me, they must think it my duty to molest and kill them."

To the Officers of the said French, I am much obliged to you for the said French, they attempt to kill me, they must think it my duty to molest and kill them."

It does not appear, as the inha-bitants of the said French, and Mr. Thos. 19th, issued a notice, extorted by M.

Extract of a letter from the said French, I am much obliged to you for the said French, they attempt to kill me, they must think it my duty to molest and kill them."

The said French, I am much obliged to you for the said French, they attempt to kill me, they must think it my duty to molest and kill them."

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The said French, I am much obliged to you for the said French, they attempt to kill me, they must think it my duty to molest and kill them."

failed for the Cape of Good Hope, which are to be
by some others from the island of Mauritius, shall serve
the Cape, and the possessions of our company in In-
jointly with the ships which the latter is to send there."

It is affirmed that this alliance was concluded the latter end of
month, and that in consequence the Cape is sheltered from
attacks, inasmuch as the Governor, having foreseen the hos-
ilities, had put himself in a posture of defence, and had armed
200 peasants."

Letter from Gen. Arnold to the Commander of the rebel land
forces in Virginia, dated on board his Majesty's ship the
Hope, Jan. 2.

Sir, having the honour to command a body of his Maje-
ty's troops for the protection of his loyal subjects in this colo-
ny, I am much surprised to observe the hostile appearance of
inhabitants under arms. I have therefore sent Lieutenant
Bate, with a flag of parley, to be informed of their intentions.
They attempt to oppose the landing of the troops under my
orders, they must answer the consequences. At the same time
I think it my duty to declare, that I have not the smallest in-
tention to molest any of the peaceable inhabitants; and that es-
pecially with which they supply the troops shall be punctual-
ly paid for. I am, &c. BENEDICT ARNOLD, B. G.

To the Officer who commands the land forces."

It does not appear that the above letter produced the desired
effect, as the inhabitants did not display any eagerness to join
the troops; and Mr Thomas Jefferson, the Governor of Virginia, on
the 19th, issued a proclamation, annulling the oaths which had
been extorted by Mr Arnold from some of the inhabitants.

Extract of a letter from St Eustatia, March 6.

Admiral Rodney has given orders for taking all the mo-
narch and Sultan; also his Majesty's ship Princess Amelia,
of 80 guns.

Now at Spithead ten sail of the line, and in the harbour
are five sail of the line. We shall very soon have a fleet at Spit-
head."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, April 8.

The Louisa Catel, Captain Ker de Graniff, failed from
Maloes the 30th of March, having on board 140 English
prisoners, with orders to debark at Pool, but the prisoners
took the command of the vessel, and would have landed at
Guernsey; but the weather not permitting, they immediately
sailed for Salcombe, where they arrived on the 31st in the
evening, and landed. The Catel is come up here from thence,
for further orders."

Extract of a letter from Gosport, April 10.

Yesterday arrived from Plymouth, his Majesty's ships
Monarch and Sultan; also his Majesty's ship Princess Amelia,
of 80 guns.

Now at Spithead ten sail of the line, and in the harbour
are five sail of the line. We shall very soon have a fleet at Spit-
head."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, April 11.

Yesterday arrived the Greyhound frigate, Capt. Fookes,
from St Eustatia. Sir Chaloner Ogle came passenger in this
vessel; but we do not learn she brings any thing more than that
Admiral Hood was cruising off Martinique with 14 sail of the
line. Admiral Rodney was at St Eustatia when Capt. Fookes
failed.

Arrived the Stag frigate, and Royal Charlotte, with fe-
veral vessels from Jersey and Guernsey.

His Majesty's frigate Juno, Capt. Montague, is sailed on
a cruise to the westward.

The Captain of the — cutter came on shore yesterday,
and proceeded immediately to London; by whom we hear,
that he left the grand fleet, with their convoy, all well the 30th
ult. and supposes they must have arrived at Gibraltar about Sun-
day last."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, April 12.

This day, the House of Commons met, and transacted several
matters of a private nature.

Sir Herbert Mackworth begged leave to trouble the House with a
few words. As the Committee under Mr Grenville's bill were not
allowed to adjourn but by leave of the House, he should be glad to
know how the Subbury Committee then sitting, and which would re-
main sitting during the holidays, should act in case any thing should
occur to render their adjourning necessary, as they would not have it
in their power to ask leave of the House? The worthy Baronet
rather called upon the House respecting this point, as he doubted whe-
ther they should be able to avoid adjourning in a day or two, on ac-
count of the illness of the honourable Mr Yorke, who was afraid his
indisposition would gain too much upon him to attend his duty. In
case, therefore, that honourable gentleman should be too ill to at-
tend, he should be glad to know, what would be the right way for the
Committee to take? Sir Herbert said, he had examined the act, and
he understood, that, under such circumstances, the Committee might
adjourn till the time the House had fixed for their meeting again.

The Speaker had the clause, touching this point, read from the
act, and afterwards observed, that the Committee might adjourn upon
any account which the House, were they sitting, would think neces-
sary. As for instance, in case the honourable Mr Yorke should be ta-
ken ill on Saturday, the Committee might adjourn, and agree to meet
on the day the House were to meet.

The smuggling bill was presented this day to the House, read a
first time, and ordered to be printed.

The bill relative to neutral goods was read a second time, and
committed for the 24th inst. and instructions given to the said Com-
mittee to make provision for linen yarn.

Mr Ord made a report, from the Committee of Supply, of two
resolutions, which were read and agreed to.

The Committee relative to Bugles was reported, read, and agreed
to, and a bill ordered to be brought in.

Three resolutions from the Committee on the Levant trade,
were made, and a bill ordered to be brought in agreeable to the said
resolutions.

This day, Lawrence Sullivan, Esq; was elected Chairman of the
East India Company, and Sir William James, Bart. Deputy Chair-
man.

The Industry, Captain Roach, from Ross (in Ireland) to South-
ampton, is arrived, after being taken, and ransomed for 300 guineas.

The Nabob privateer of Liverpool is arrived, after being out on
an unsuccessful cruise.

The Saint Andrew, Captain Paterfon, from Bourdeaux, is taken
by a privateer, and carried into Guernsey.

The Lady Betty, Captain Power, from Newfoundland to Ma-
deira, foundered in a gale of wind off Madeira; the people were saved.

The Duc de Chartres, a French privateer, was taken by the
grand fleet, within one day's sail of Cape St Vincent, the 4th instant,
in lat. 39. 46. all well.

The Terror privateer of Liverpool has taken a French packet
from Nantz to Boston, which is arrived at Liverpool; the dispatches
were likewise taken."

Admiralty-Office, April 12. 1781.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Berkeley, Commander of
the Liberty cutter, to Mr Stephens, dated Yarmouth Roads,
April 10. 1781.

I beg you will be pleased to inform their Lordships, tha-

I yesterday chased, and run on shore near Southwold,
(where she is lost) a small French privateer, called the Cerf
Volant, mounting two carriage guns, six swivels, and some
blunderbusses, manned with 18 people."

Yesterday morning, died here,
Universally esteemed, and equally regretted,
Mr ALEXANDER ESPLIN, Merchant,
And
Late one of the Bailies of this City.

His Memory,
As
An upright Magistrate,
A worthy Citizen,
A most affectionate Father,
A sincere Friend,
A sprightly and agreeable Companion,
And
An honest Man,
Will never die;
While there survives
A Son, a Friend, or Companion,
To lament their Loss!

A private letter from Holland, dated March 25, says, that
one Joseph Barnes, a seaman, who served his apprenticeship to
Captain Airy, of the Ravensworth, of Newcastle, went on
board the General Barker East Indiaman, when lying in the
Downs, in order to go to London; but, after the ship parted
from her anchors, he behaved in so intrepid a manner as as-
tonished the whole crew, and when the struck on the coast of
Holland, they had eat up all their fresh provisions, and were
likely to starve for want of relief, when Barnes ventured to go
on shore, amidst a very high sea, and by all the crew thought
impossible, in order to relieve them, which he effected. The
applause given by the crew to this young seaman, as the hap-
py means of saving their lives, is the best comment upon his
valour.

This day, a further respite from his Majesty, was received
by the Lord Provost, for James Bywater, till Saturday the
26th of May next.

Extract of a letter from Londonderry, April 5.

"On Tuesday night last, about 12 o'clock, a fire broke out
in the dwelling-house of Alexander Ewing, in the parish of
Faughanvale, by which the said Alexander, and a grand-child
who slept with him, were consumed to ashes; his daughter and
son-in-law, who slept in a back part of the house, together
with five children, were providentially preserved by getting out
at a window: The house, with all the furniture and provisions,
were destroyed, inasmuch that they have not a single rag to
cover them, nor a morsel of bread to eat; they could not get
even a blanket saved out of the flames, and are reduced from a
state of affluence and comfort to absolute beggary."

Extract of a letter from Kilkenny, April 7.

"Thursday, one company of the 81st regiment (High-
landers) marched in here from Cashel, where they are to re-
main till further orders."

Members chosen for the ensuing General Assembly.

Presbytery of JEDBURGH.—Robert Muirhead, Southsea; Thomas
Somerville, Jedburgh; Alexander Gordon, Kirkcaldy; Ministers:
Thomas Turnbull, Esq; of Know, Ruling Elder.

For the Burgh.—Earl of Lauderdale.

Presbytery of SELKIRK.—Mr Oliver at Maxton, Mr Robertson at
Selkirk, Ministers: Mark Pringle, Esq; Advocate, Ruling Elder.

For the Burgh.—Mr John Glogie, Merchant in Edinburgh.

The Benefit TICKETS in the LOTTERY, for 105,000 l. for
the Year 1781, drawn before the Managers and Directors
thereof, at the Music-Hall, in Fishamble-street, Dublin.

Twelfth Day's Drawing. No. 3033 (as first drawn) 500 l. No.
508, 14,894, 9959, 100 l. each. 10,944, 18,968, 18,841, 20,127,
7988, 5875, 13,444, 12,407, 50 l. each. No. 15,311, 12,554,
9425, 4301, 18,973, 20 l. each.

Thirteenth Day's Drawing. No. 14,106, 20,304, 1000 l. each.
No. 308, 10,178, 505 l. each. No. 211, 50 l. No. 4020, 5180,
7750, 9522, 12,986, 14,715, 14,791, 18,877, 18,922, 20,503, 20 l.
each.

Fourteenth Day's Drawing. No. 13,278, 16,044, 12,956, 13,580,
100 l. each. No. 12,743, 18,079, 13,705, 9538, 50 l. each. No.
3330, 13,337, 13,159, 18,953, 2023, 2836, 18,913, 20 l. each.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, April 13.

	FIRST.	SECOND.	THIRD.
Wheat,	21s. 6d.	20s. 0d.	18s. 6d.
Bear,	14 6	13 4	12 6
Oats,	12 6	11 8	11 0
Pease,	11 8	11 0	10 0

IRISH STATE-LOTTERY.
A FEW UNDRAWN TICKETS
In the present Government State-Lottery for Ireland, may now be
had of
WHITE AND MITCHELL,
At their Toy-shop and licensed State-Lottery Office, opposite the Tron
Church, Edinburgh.

Where authentic lists of each day's drawing arrive, and no where else
in Scotland. Tickets and shares registered and examined on the same
terms as at any office in London. Money at current value, for the
prizes in this and former lotteries.

TO BE SOLD
By WILLIAM WRIGHT, Nurseryman,
Foot of Leith Walk,
GOOD SEEDLING SCOTS FIRS, at 1s. 8d. per thousand; Trans-
planted HOLLEYS, very fit for hedges; also all sorts of
TREES and SHRUBS.
N. B. Just imported, good NEW CLOVER and RYE-GRASS
SEED.
Noblemen and Gentlemen furnished with experienced Gardeners.

TO LET,
And to be entered to at Whitunday first, for such number of years as
can be agreed upon.
THAT well-frequented HOUSE at the Cross of Edinburgh, well
known by the name of THE OLD, or BALFOUR'S COFFEE-
HOUSE.
For further particulars, enquire at the bar of said Coffeehouse.
Not to be repeated.

TO BE LET,
To be LET by public roup within the house of Mrs Lang in Selkirk,
upon Monday the 30th of April current, for one year after Whit-
funday first.
THE TOLLS payable at the Toll-bars of Galloway and Selkirk, upon
the great road from Edinburgh to Carlisle; with these payable
at the Toll-bars of Haddington, on the road leading from Kelso to Peebles.
The articles of roup will be seen in the hands of John Lang writer in
Selkirk, clerk to the Trustees.
Not to be repeated.

ALEX. LIVINGSTON, Tea and Spirit Dealer,
Opposite Chapel of Ease, Croftcadilly.
RETURNS his best thanks to the public in general, and his friends
in particular, for the many favours conferred upon him, and
flatters himself, that he has it in his power to merit the continuance of
their approbation, &c.—Begg leave to inform them, that he has got to
hand a very fine assortment of TEAS and SPIRITS, superior to any
yet offered the Public, which he is selling off, upon very moderate
terms. Teas from Two Shillings and Ten Pence to Twenty Shillings per
lib. all ENGLISH WEIGHT, as he has never practised that method of
mixing with Sloe or Bountree leaves, to enable him to sell Dutch weight.
The Public may depend upon his Teas being genuine.
Sugars to Tea Customers at prime cost, FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

JOHN AITCHISON,
At his TEA and SPIRIT WAREHOUSE, third shop below the
head of the Flesh-Market Close,
RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for
the good encouragement he hath already met with, and can assure
them, it shall be his study to pay such attention to business, that he is
hopetull will make his dealing mutual, having at present a very large and
good assortment of TEAS, of an excellent quality, and at moderate in-
prices, that he can venture to say, none has been offered to sale for some
time past more worthy the attention of the public; which are now selling
at the following prices, viz.

	per lib.		per gal.
Best Bohea, at	3s. 0d.	Old Jamaica Double Rum	11s. 0d.
Congo,	5 0	Single ditto,	6 0
Fine ditto,	5 6	Coniac Brandy,	12 0
Fine Souchong,	6 6	Good Brandy,	7 0
Very best ditto,	7 0	Brandy,	5 6
Hyson,	10 0	Fine Holland Gin,	7 0
Superfine ditto,	13 0	Good ditto,	5 6
		Good proof Whisky,	3 6
		Whisky	3 0

All Dutch weight.

Cinnamon, Shrub, &c. at the lowest prices.

N. B. Orders are taken in here for his DISTILLERY in the coun-
try, where Whisky, and all other kinds of British Spirits, are sold in
WHOLESALE ONLY, at the lowest prices, and best qualities.

Just arrived from London, a fresh Cargo of
ADAMS'S SOLVENT, for the STONE and GRAVEL,
To be sold at ALEXANDER MANNERS'S, Merchant, below
the Guard, south side of the street, second shop above the Tron
Church, in bottles at One Guinea, Half a Guinea, and Five Shillings
and Sixpence each; and no where else in Scotland. Prepared by S. PER-
RY, Surgeon, London.—At the above Place, Hamilton's Tincture for
the Toothach, in bottles at 2s. 6d. and his Powder for the Teeth, at 1s.
And, this day is published, price bound 3s. (dedicated to the Royal College
of Physicians, London,) a new Edit. (being the 6th,) with additions, of
A DISQUISITION of the STONE and GRAVEL;
In which the occult causes of the stone are assigned, its principles ex-
plained, shewing by what means a nucleus is formed which generates the
stone; also diagnostics stated for distinguishing those from other diseases;
the inefficacy of soapy lixiviums pointed out; together with a certain
cure for this disorder, proved and illustrated by several remarkable cases.
Likewise observations on the gout, when combined with the stone.
By S. PERRY, Esq; Surgeon.
London: Printed for T. BECKET, London, &c.

LINLITHGOW COUNTY.
A MEETING of the Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Sup-
ply, and Heritors of the County of Linlithgow, is desired to be
held at Linlithgow, upon Friday the 20th of April current, when mat-
ters of general concern will be laid before the meeting.

SALMON FISHERIES, LANDS, AND HOUSES,
At and contiguous to Inverness, FOR SALE.
TO be exposed to public voluntary roup and sale, in different lots,
within the house of John Edles vintner in Inverness, on Tuesday
the 8th day of May next to come, at twelve o'clock at noon, The
Half-coble Salmon-fishing on the river Ness, the large Park, Garden,
Ground, and Houses on the west side of the said river, with the Hou-
ses, Fens, and other heritable subjects in the town of Inverness,
which belonged to the deceased William Fraser town-clerk of Inverness.
And, at the time of the next Autumn Circuit at Inverness, the par-
ticular day to be afterwards specified, there will be exposed to sale,
within the house of the said John Edles, the Lands of BUGHIT, and
Bleachfield thereof, which also belonged to the said deceased William
Fraser, pleasantly situated on the west side of the river Ness, contiguous
to the Island, and within a short walk of the town. There is a neat
modern mansion-house on the lands, consisting of nine fire-rooms and
a kitchen, elegantly finished with barns, byres, stables, and each-
house.
Copies of the rental, and inventories of the progress, will be shown
by Mr John Grant factor of Perthshire, at Rychfield, and by James Fra-
ser writer to the signet.
A considerable part of the price will be allowed to remain in the
hands of the purchasers, on proper security, if they so incline.

JUDICIAL SALE.
TO be SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council
and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edin-
burgh, upon Wednesday the 20th of June next, between the hours of
four and six afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,
The following LANDS, which belonged to the deceased Hugh Mit-
chell of Dornell, in two lots.
Lot I. The Sixteen Shilling and Eight Penny Land of the Forty
Shilling Land of Dornell; and the Two Merk Land of Whiteholme,
with the tiends thereof, lying in the parish of Auchinleck and shire of
Ayr, with a tack of the remaining Twenty-three Shilling Four Penny
Lands of Dornell, for 39 years from Whitunday 1765.
The proven rent of the lands is L. 44 5 6
And the proven value, at 20 years purchase, is 885 10 0
The proven value of the Tack of the Twenty-
three Shilling and Four Penny Lands of Dor-
nell is 87 10 0

Upset price of the first lot L. 973 0 0
Lot II. The Superiority of the Four Merk Land of Whiteholme,
otherwise called Halglennmuir, lying in the parish of Auchinleck and
shire of Ayr.
The proven value whereof is L. 100 0 0
The whole lands hold blench of the Crown, and the old estates are
ascertained by returns prior to 1681.
The articles of sale, and progress may be seen at the office of Mr
Stevenson, depute clerk of Session; and further information will be got
by applying to William Dick, writer to the signet; or Robert Aiken
writer in Ayr.

JUDICIAL SALE.
TO be SOLD, by public roup, under authority of the Lords of
Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-
house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 27th of June next, betwixt
the hours of four and six afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the
bills, the Twenty-Shilling Land of OVER CRAIGENDAY, the
Twenty-Shilling Land of NETHER CRAIGENDAY of old extent;
and that part of the two and a half merk Land of Nether Craighenday,
commonly called the ONE MERK LAND of CRAIGEND, lying in
the parish of Kelso, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright.
The proven free rental, after deducting one
fifth part for tiends, is L. 47 14 8 1-4th.
And the value at twenty years purchase,
with the addition of five years purchase
of the free tiend is, L. 1001 13 3 1-4th.
The lands hold blench of the Crown. They are of very considerable
extent, and are situated upon the water of Dee, about five miles from
the town of New Galloway, and upon the great road to Newton-
Stewart.
The articles of sale and progress may be seen at the office of Mr Ste-
venson, depute clerk of Session. And further information will be got
by applying to William Dick writer to the signet, or John Thomson
writer in Kirkcudbright.

The Third REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS appointed to examine, take, and state the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS of the Kingdom.

[Concluded from our Paper of the 2d inst.]

THE first circumstance that engaged our attention was a difference between the Treasurer's balance and the navy balance upon the same day, the 31st of August; the former exceeding the latter by the sum of 88,225 l. 10 s. three farthings: This difference lies in the Cashiers' and Victualling branches, and arises from the following cause: When the three Boards assign bills upon the Treasurer for payment, they immediately give him credit for those bills, in his account kept at their offices; but the Treasurer does not himself take credit for any bills in his own account till he actually pays them. The persons who receive these bills do not always immediately present them to the Treasurer for payment, but frequently keep them in their possession for a considerable time. The Treasurer's balance must therefore exceed the navy balance as much as the sum of the bills assigned upon him for payment exceeds the sum of the bills actually paid by him. We conceive this excess is not money for which the Treasurer is accountable to the Public, but belongs to the proprietors of those bills, and remains in his hands, at their risk, until they apply to him for payment. This sum, therefore, we think, should be deducted from his balance.

We, in the next place, observed, that several sums in each branch were not actually in the hands of the Treasurer, but of his officers and clerks, either carrying on services in London, or at the distant ports, whither these sums were directed to be sent by the Navy Board, to carry on the services at those ports. It may reasonably be presumed, that the Boards would not have directed into the hands of the officers, nor the Treasurer have intrusted them with, larger sums than were wanted; and therefore these sums, too, may be deducted from the Treasurer's balance; which will reduce the public money actually in his hands to the sum of 128,083 l. 16 s. 10 d. one farthing, as appears by the state inserted in the appendix. The constituent parts of this balance, under their several heads of service, consisting of a variety of articles, are stated in the navy certificate: Some of them carry the appearance of having been applied for sooner than the services seem to have required; but, upon examination, we find, that the Boards do not direct an application for a supply to any fund, until they know that fund is nearly, or likely soon to be exhausted. The Treasury are sometimes prevented from granting the issue until many days after it is craved; and therefore the Boards are careful to apply early enough to guard against the hazard of a demand upon an exhausted fund. To search into the actual and probable demands, at that time, upon each of these sums, was hardly practicable; one circumstance alone might enable us to judge with sufficient accuracy, whether the sum total was too large or not; that is, in what time this balance was in fact paid away by the Treasurer. It appears from his accounts for the month of August, that this whole balance, and much more, was received by him during that month; and by his accounts for the month of September, transmitted to us pursuant to our requisition, it appears, that not only the balance remaining on the 31st of August, but a much larger sum, was in fact paid away by him during the succeeding month. Considering, therefore, this sum by itself, independent of, and unconnected with his other receipts and payments, prior and subsequent to the date of this balance, we have no grounds to say, that this individual sum, received in one month, and paid away in the next, was more than the service required should be in the hands of the Treasurer of the Navy upon the 31st of August last.

But it was necessary to extend our enquiry still farther. What is the amount of the sum that has been continually in the hands of the Treasurer of the Navy, and has that sum been more than the current services required? To come at this knowledge, we obtained from the Navy Office an account of the total sums received and paid by the Treasurer of the Navy for every month, from the 1st of January 1779, to the 31st of August last, with the total of the balances remaining in his hands at the end of each month, as they appear in the monthly certificates to the Treasury.

At the public money should pass without delay from the pocket of the subject into the Exchequer, so it ought not to issue out of the Exchequer, either before it is wanted, or in larger sums than the service for which it is issued requires. By this last account, a very large sum has been constantly in his hands, during the period therein mentioned, exclusive of the amount of bills assigned upon him, but not presented to him for payment. The principal cause of the magnitude of this balance is, the practice, in this office, of not applying money issued under one head, towards satisfying a demand upon any other head of service; the consequence of which is, when the money upon the account of any head of service is nearly exhausted, a supply must be procured for that service, how abundant soever the sums upon other heads of accounts, or the sum total of his cash, may be. Were all the sums he receives to continue and be considered as one common general cash, and be applied indiscriminately to every service, a much less sum than the lowest of the balances in the account last mentioned would, in our opinion, suffice to carry on the current services of the navy, even various and extensive as they now are. It would create no confusion in the accounts; for the receipts and payments under each head of service might still be kept distinct; and though the payments might frequently exceed the receipts on some heads of accounts, yet the Treasurer would not be without sufficient cash, and the next issue from the Exchequer would restore the balances. What the sum necessary for carrying on the service should be, must depend upon circumstances; it will be different at different times, and must be left principally to the discretion of those Commissioners, from whom the direction for supplies moves, who, being conversant in the business, can best determine. But, to enable the Lords of the Treasury likewise to judge of the propriety of, and be a check and controul upon, the requisition, we are of opinion, that, besides the certificate sent every month from the Navy Board, an account of the sum total of the balance in the hands of the Treasurer of the Navy should be inserted in every application for a supply to the Treasury.

We have not been inattentive to defects we have observed in this office, during the course of our inquiries; defects which concern the officer, the office, and the Public.

The Treasurer finds his business does not end with his office; his accounts are still open: He goes on, receiving and paying, until he feels himself, his family, and his fortune, subject to all the evils of long public accounts far in arrears, and the difficulties of rendering an account increasing daily: He continues responsible for millions, without an expectation of obtaining his final discharge during his life.

The office is perplexed with the multiplicity of these accounts.—There are four distinct accounts, of four Treasurers of the Navy, at this time open at the Pay Office, and business is carried on upon every one of them at the same time, by the same officers, when the current business of the present Treasurer alone would find employment enough for them all.

There have been issued to three of these Treasurers, for the Navy service, upwards of thirty-three millions, the accounts of which are not passed, exclusive of above 15,000,000 l. to the late Mr Grenville, whose final account is not yet settled; and of 16,000,000 l. to the present Treasurer, none of whose accounts could as yet be settled.

The Navy accounts in July last, when the imprest certificate was transmitted to us, were in arrear in the office of the Auditor of the Imprest twenty-two years. This delay is occasioned by the accounts of the subsequent years not being made up at the Pay Office of the Navy, where there is a want of officers and clerks for this department. A sufficient number of persons, intelligent in this branch, should forthwith be provided by the proper authority, with adequate salaries, for the sole purpose of proceeding upon, bringing forward, and making up these accounts, with as much dispatch as the nature of the business will admit.

By this delay in making up the accounts, the Public loses the use, at least, of considerable sums of their own money; not that the principal itself has always been safe. A defaulter of above 27,000 l. stands at the head of the list of Treasurers of the Navy upon the imprest certificate.

We enquired why a Treasurer, under the present constitution of the office, might not, upon his resignation, immediately pay over his

balance to the successor, or into the Exchequer, and all the subsequent transactions of office carried on by the Treasurer for the time being.—Two reasons were assigned for the necessity of keeping open his accounts, though out of office.

1st. That sufficient time may be given to his sub-accountants, to clear their imprests.

The sub-accountants are certainly very numerous; and as, according to the present mode of passing these accounts, they must all be set *in super* upon the final account, was that account to be made up soon after the expiration of the Treasurer's term, it would be very voluminous and troublesome to the office.—But, since the Treasurer in office does now clear the imprests of some of his predecessors, and can clear the imprests of all, and the three boards can, at their pleasure, call upon the sub-accountants to clear their imprests, we do not think this reason conclusive.

2d. That the payment of his ships books may be completed.

A ship's book is the voucher for the Treasurer who pay it: Two cannot pay upon the same book; it would create confusion, as the payments of the one could not, without great trouble and difficulty, be distinguished from those of the other; it could not therefore be made a voucher for two Treasurers. To enable a Treasurer in office to carry on the payment of a ship's book open in the time of his predecessor, the names of all the seamen not paid, must be abstracted, and entered in a new book; a work of great labour and length of time, where the books are so numerous; and during all that time, no payment of wages could be made to the seamen unpaid upon those books.

Upon the examination of a ship's book, there appears a foundation for this objection, which opens a door for a possible mischief, worthy consideration. It is in the power of a Treasurer of the Navy, retiring in disgust, to refuse carrying on any more payments, and by that means to put a stop, for eight months or more, to the payment of all the seamen on the numerous volumes of ships books open at the several ports in his Treasurer's term. Mr Grenville left open above thirteen hundred. This evil does not rest in speculation; we have an instance of it in evidence. The office that does not guard against the possibility of such an evil, is fundamentally defective.

These defects should be speedily corrected. To alter the constitution of the office; to abolish the subordinate Treasury; to render a Treasurer the mere Accountant; and to vary the mode of accounting, carry with them a strong appearance of an effectual remedy; but were we, in the present state of our enquiries, to come to decisions of such moment, we should be premature, perhaps rash. It is easier to see the defects than to supply the regulations. The pay of the navy is an important object; and any alteration in the mode should be well weighed before it is adopted; it should be traced through all its effects, and perfectly ascertained to be as feasible in practice, as it is specious in theory. To disturb, to confound or to delay (effects not unfrequent, when novelty of form is introduced, and new principles applied to an old office), might be attended with very serious consequences.

The defects to which we have alluded, presented themselves in the course of an examination made, in obedience to the act, for a more limited purpose. Coming, however, before us, they are, in our opinion, too important to be passed over in silence: we thought it our duty to point them out, that, should they be deemed a proper subject for the exercise of the wisdom of the Legislature, the solid advantages, which would result to the Public from their correction, might not be delayed. Had we presented this report until we were possessed of materials for a well-grounded opinion upon these points, we must have disobeyed the act, that enjoins us to report, in the first place, upon the balances in the hands of accountants in this session of Parliament, to the end that the public money, long ago issued, and still remaining in their hands, may, with all convenient speed, be restored to the possession of the Public.

Office of Accounts,
Bell Yard,
6th March, 1781.

GUY CARLETON, (L. S.)
T. ANGLISH, (L. S.)
A. PIGOTT, (L. S.)
RICHARD NEAVE, (L. S.)
SA. BEACHECROFT, (L. S.)
GE. DRUMMOND, (L. S.)

ROUP of FURNITURE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, at Mr Cheap's house, St Andrew's Square, on Monday the 23d April instant.

A Variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Mahogany Tables, Chairs, Drawers, Bed-heads, Grates, &c.; Feather Beds, Mattresses and Blankets, Carpets; Also, Silver Plate, with China and Glass; complete Kitchen Furniture, &c.; variety of Prints, and some Paintings, framed, glazed, and gilded. Most of the Furniture is new, and all of it in the best order.

The first day's sale to consist of the Kitchen Furniture; second day, of the Mahogany and standing Furniture; and third day, of the Silver Plate, China, Glass, and the other articles above-mentioned.

The sale to begin at ten o'clock each forenoon, and to continue until all is sold off.

TOLLS IN PEEBLES-SHIRE

T O. L E T.

THAT upon Monday the 30th of April current, the Toll-duties levied at the turnpike-gates at Nether Fala, Eddleston, Horthburgh Castle, Cardrona-bank, and the West-gate of Niddpath, in the shire of Peebles, are to be LET by public-roup, within the Court-house of Peebles, at one o'clock afternoon.

The entry to the uplifting said tolls to commence upon the 15th of May next, and to continue for one or more years, as shall be determined before setting them up to roup.

By order of the Trustees,
JOHN ROBERTSON, Clerk.

GRASS PARKS TO LET.

TO be LET by public roup, within the Court Hall of the town of Hamilton, upon Friday the 20th of April current, at twelve o'clock, for PASTURE this season.

About FOUR HUNDRED ACRES of fine OLD PASTURE GROUND, lying on the south side of the river Aven, within the High Park wall of Hamilton.—These grounds are well watered, and will be exposed either in one lot, or in twelve separate parks (all fencible), as the expositors and offerors may agree upon at the roup.

There will also be exposed, ONE PARK for cutting in HAY.

Any person desirous to make a private bargain may apply to John Boyes or John Barrell, chamberlains to the Duke of Hamilton, at Hamilton, betwixt and thuday of roup.

BEAUME DE VIE.

By his MAJESTY's Patent.

THE great number of extraordinary Cures daily performed by this most efficacious Medicine, accounts of which are sent from all parts of the British dominions, render it unnecessary to lavish encomiums on its salutary effects: Suffice therefore it to say, that the BEAUME, by its cordial, attenuating, and detergent powers, fortifies the stomach and bowels, and by procuring a good digestion, purifies the blood and juices, and gives vigour to the whole conformation.—To these qualities the faculty attribute its having proved so eminently serviceable in gouty, rheumatic, scorbutic, languid, nervous, and hypochondriac cases: and hence also they account for its being so particularly beneficial in FEMALE DISORDERS; and such as are incident to the Constitution in Spring and Fall.

To prevent counterfeits, the bottles are each signed by
W. NICOLL, T. BECKET,
(Vender.) (a Proprietor.)

This most admirable Family Medicine (by appointment of the Proprietors) is sold by W. Nicoll, No. 51, St Paul's Church-yard, London, at 3 s. per bottle, with usual allowance.—The Beaume is also appointed to be sold by Messrs HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. at Edinburgh; Mr Leslie at Aberdeen; Mr Nicoll at Dundee; Mr Morison at Perth; Mr Gore and Mr Williamson at Liverpool; Mr Slack, and Mr Smith and Co. at Newcastle; Mr Etherington and Mr Telfyman at York; Mess. Ware and Son at Whitehaven; and Mr Potts at Dublin.

MONEY TO LEND.

TO be LENT, on heritable security, at Whitunday first, ONE THOUSAND POUNDS Sterling.
Apply to Robert Renton writer in Edinburgh.

ROSS-SHIRE MEETING.

THE Gentlemen of the Committee, appointed by the last General Meeting of this county, to meet at Forthvie, previous to the General Meeting on the 30th April, are hereby acquainted, That, as the 29th falls on Sunday, the said previous meeting holds at Forthvie on Saturday the 28th; where the General Meeting on the 30th also holds.

The Collector of the cess, &c. entreats, That such Gentlemen as have not already paid up their cess, window, house, and servants duties, may do it on or before said previous meeting, to prevent trouble to themselves and him.

Not to be repeated.

Country-house and Coal to Let.

To be LET, for such a number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Whitunday next.

THE MANSION-HOUSE of MONKTOWN, with the Offices and Pigeon-house, and three small inclosures adjoining thereto, lying in the parish of Inveresk, and about mid-way betwixt Dalkeith and Musselburgh. The house consists of a genteel dining-room, drawing-room, and eight excellent bed-chambers, all in thorough repair, besides kitchen, cellars, and servants apartments. The premises lie about six English miles from Edinburgh, and within little more than a mile of Musselburgh and Dalkeith; are situated in a most pleasant country and good neighbourhood.

There is also to be LET, the several SEAMS of COAL under the lands of Cairney, part of the estate of Monkton. The coal is of a remarkable good quality, but has not been lately wrought, owing to tackmen havingundry other going coal-works in the neighbourhood.

For further particulars, apply to James Colquhoun of Luff, Esq; one of the principal clerks of Session, or Robert Renton writer in Edinburgh.

N. B. The House may be seen every Wednesday, betwixt twelve and two.

Not to be repeated.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands and Barony of ALDERSTON, lying within the parish of Mid-Calder and county of Edinburgh, consisting of about 660 Scots acres. The free rent, after deductions of Ministers stipend and Schoolmaster's salary, is about 350 l. Sterling.

There is a good mansion-house, offices, garden, and pigeon-house, upon the premises, pleasantly situated within two miles of the town of Mid-Calder, and opposite to Livingstone, on the Glasgow Road.

Any person inclining to purchase may apply to John Hay accountant in Edinburgh, or John Gordon jun. clerk to the signet.

ESTATE OF ROSSIE AND CRAIG.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 6th day of July 1781, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of ROSSIE and CRAIG, with the Ferry of FERRYDEN, the Island of INCHBRYACK, and the SALMON-FISHINGS on the river South Esk, and on the sea-shore belonging thereto.

This estate lies along the south side of the said river, opposite to the town of Montrose, and extends from the mouth of the river about four miles westward, deriving much beauty and many advantages from its vicinity to the river, to the town and harbour of Montrose, and to lime quarries of good quality.

It consists of about 2000 Scots or 2500 English acres, divided into farms of various extent, and subdivided into fields from 7 to 15 acres, with thriving thorn and whin hedges, all in general well watered; and there is around the house of Rossie about 140 acres remarkably well laid down in grass, some of it very old, to which a purchaser can have immediate access. When the Common of Rossie is divided, this estate will be entitled to several hundred acres as its share of that improvable muir. The farm-houses and offices are well built, in excellent repair, and mostly covered with slate.

The free yearly rent of the land-estate, exclusive of the Salmon Fishings, but including mill, ferry, and house-rent, and the price of 313 bolls 3 firlets meal and bear, computed at 10 s. per boll, is about 1548 l.

The Salmon-fishings are at present in the heritor's own hand; but, the rent of the river fishing, when last set, was 221 l. Sterling per annum, exclusive of an extensive fishing on the sea-shore, lately acquired, and never yet properly tried; so that the whole, including the Annat, may be estimated at about 247 l.

The land-rent is only about 15 s. per Scots acre overhead, and the mansion-houses of Rossie and Craig, the gardens of Rossie, a large pigeon-house, and 160 acres of thriving plantations are not retained.—There is also full-grown ash, and other timber trees fit for cutting, of considerable value.

The whole estate (except a part of the Salmon-fishings) holds blench of the Crown, and being valued in the cess-books at 2100 l. Scots, entitles the proprietor to make five freehold qualifications in the county of Forfar.

The tithes are valued and held under a lease from the New College of St Andrews, for payment of a small tack-duty; and above sixty years of the lease are yet to run.

There is a very good large mansion-house at Rossie, with all sorts of offices and out-houses in proper repair; and the garden and policy is very extensive, and has great command of water applied both to use and pleasure.

The old mansion-house at Craig, with very little repair, might be made a most commodious residence, having gardens of considerable extent, surrounded with fruit-walls and full-grown trees; and the gardens, both here and at Rossie, are well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds.

There is a commodious harbour at Ferryden, and a large fishing village of well-built houses, for about fifty families, with a tavern, and good accommodation for mauling and stabling; and there are other smaller villages upon the estate, which, from the advantage of situation, are daily encreasing.

The post-road passes through the estate, and the roads to the mansion-houses and to the different farms are exceeding good repair.

The large bafon, formed by the sea, to the westward of the town and harbour of Montrose, being seen from both the houses of Craig and Rossie, adds to the beauty of their situation, which also commands the view of a rich, extensive, and populous country.

This estate will be exposed together, or in the following lots, viz.

Lot I. The Barony of ROSSIE, comprehending the Mansion-house, Gardens, Parks, and Policy of Rossie, the East and West Mains, the lands of Westertown, Monboy, Kinnoull, Hilsfauld, Forrester's Croft, Eightyburn, Ballfute, and Baldovieiden, the Mills and Mill-lands of Rossie and Hollmill, and all that part of the lands of Balgove, lying west of the old avenue to the church and Barrhills-field down to the brick-kilns and full sea bay, amounting altogether to about 1500 Scots acres; and paying about 1100 l. per annum of yearly free-rent.

Lot II. The Barony of CRAIG, comprehending the House and Gardens of Craig, and the farm called Barns of Craig, and that part of the lands of Balgove, lying east of the line above mentioned; also the lands and village of Ferryden, and the lands of Highholm; and whole other lands lying east of the Barns of Craig, with the island of Inchbryock, houses on the water side, and the whole salmon-fishings in the river and along the sea-shore, which, including the harbour-dues, the musle-scalp, and a reasonable value for the fishings, may be estimated altogether, at a clear rent of about 700 l. per annum.

Thomas Scott, writer to the signet, will show the progress of writs, with the tacks, rentals, and conditions of sale; and for further particulars apply to Alexander Farquharson, accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain.